

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time having been yielded back, the yeas and nays are requested.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Jeffery Martin Baran, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission?

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. McCASKILL), and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 40, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 316 Ex.]

YEAS—52

Baldwin	Harkin	Pryor
Begich	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reid
Blumenthal	Heller	Sanders
Booker	Hirono	Schatz
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Schumer
Brown	Kaine	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Stabenow
Cardin	Klobuchar	Tester
Carper	Leahy	Udall (CO)
Casey	Levin	Udall (NM)
Coons	Markey	Walsh
Donnelly	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warren
Feinstein	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Franken	Murphy	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murray	
Hagan	Nelson	

NAYS—40

Alexander	Graham	Murkowski
Ayotte	Grassley	Paul
Barrasso	Hatch	Portman
Boozman	Hoeven	Risch
Burr	Inhofe	Roberts
Coats	Isakson	Rubio
Cochran	Johanns	Scott
Collins	Johnson (WI)	Sessions
Corker	Kirk	Shelby
Cornyn	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Manchin	Vitter
Enzi	McCain	Wicker
Fischer	McConnell	
Flake	Moran	

NOT VOTING—8

Blunt	Cruz	Rockefeller
Chambliss	Landrieu	Toomey
Coburn	McCaskill	

The nomination was confirmed.

VOTE ON MCFERRAN NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate prior to a vote on the McFerran nomination.

Who yields time?

Without objection, all time is yielded back.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of

Lauren McGarity McFerran, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board?

Mr. HATCH. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) is necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DONNELLY). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 54, nays 40, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 317 Ex.]

YEAS—54

Baldwin	Harkin	Nelson
Begich	Heinrich	Pryor
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reid
Booker	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Boxer	Kaine	Sanders
Brown	King	Schatz
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cardin	Leahy	Shaheen
Carper	Levin	Stabenow
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Udall (CO)
Donnelly	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Durbin	Menendez	Walsh
Feinstein	Merkley	Warner
Franken	Mikulski	Warren
Gillibrand	Murphy	Whitehouse
Hagan	Murray	Wyden

NAYS—40

Alexander	Graham	Murkowski
Ayotte	Grassley	Paul
Barrasso	Hatch	Portman
Boozman	Heller	Risch
Burr	Hoeven	Roberts
Coats	Inhofe	Rubio
Cochran	Isakson	Scott
Collins	Johanns	Sessions
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Shelby
Cornyn	Kirk	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Vitter
Enzi	McCain	Wicker
Fischer	McConnell	
Flake	Moran	

NOT VOTING—6

Blunt	Coburn	Landrieu
Chambliss	Cruz	Toomey

The nomination was confirmed.

VOTE ON WILLIAMS NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate prior to a vote on the Williams nomination.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I yield back all time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, all time is yielded back.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Ellen Dudley Williams, of Maryland, to be Director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy, Department of Energy?

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motions to re-

consider are considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business for debate only.

The Senator from Florida.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, yesterday at events all around Florida and across the country, America marked the 73rd anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor—a day known not only for its tragedy but also for its role in shaping the destiny of what has come to be called the “greatest generation.” It is a generation that faced challenges unlike any seen before or since. It saw a decade of widespread prosperity crumble into the deepest depression in American history, and it saw the deepest depression in American history give way to the deadliest war in human history.

The scope of hardship, destruction, and wickedness they faced was exceeded only by the strength and valor with which they responded. Theirs is a generation that truly saved the world. I don't think any other generation at any time can have that said of them with the same bluntness.

Today that generation passes its stories on to us. They are our parents and grandparents, our ancestors and our heritage. Their stories are emblems of strength that inspire us as we meet our challenges in this new century.

Yesterday we honored the almost 2,500 Americans who were killed on that day of infamy 73 years ago—unsuspecting servicemembers, innocent men and women, but today we have a chance to honor the sacrifices made in response to that attack.

It was on this very day 73 years ago that President Roosevelt famously came before Congress to ask for a declaration of war. He expressed his confidence that the American people would rally to defend their Nation, saying: “The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our Nation.”

He was right. In the days that followed, 5 million Americans dropped everything to volunteer for the Armed Forces. No one asked them to do it; they just did it. Tens of millions more entered the draft or assisted the war effort at home, and the American people became the arsenal of democracy almost overnight.

In the latter years of his life, I had the honor of meeting and working with a man who was at Pearl Harbor. He was in Pearl Harbor that day and fought on foreign battlefields in the years that followed, even losing a limb. I am

speaking, of course, of the legendary leader with whom we are all familiar, Senator Daniel Inouye. He was born and raised in Hawaii and was 17 years old on December 7, 1941. When the attack on Pearl Harbor occurred, he rushed to the scene to help treat the wounded. He enlisted in the Army the first chance he got and went on to receive the Medal of Honor for his valor.

When the smoke of World War II finally cleared, his legacy of service was just beginning. He would go on to serve Hawaii in both the Senate and the House. By the time of his death, Senator Inouye was the second-longest serving Senator in United States history. I was privileged to count him as my colleague, though for too brief a time.

Like Senator Inouye, I also had the privilege of representing many veterans of World War II, including some who survived the attack on Pearl Harbor. At last count, there are over 140 Pearl Harbor survivors living in Florida, and I wish to tell you the stories of three of those men.

One is SgtMajMC William Braddock of Pensacola. I recently had the privilege of hearing his account of what happened that Sunday morning in Hawaii. Major Braddock had joined the Marine Corps the year prior to the attack. That morning he was in the messhall preparing for duty when he heard the first explosion. He ran outside and was met with pandemonium.

Ships that had been stretched out peacefully in the sun moments before were now engulfed in flames, blanketing the harbor in black smoke. He watched a torpedo drop in the water and seconds later explode into the side of the USS *Oklahoma*. He described the stain of oil on the water and the way flames shot up from it, and the horror of watching sailors trapped in the fire. Amidst the confusion and shouting of orders, he recalled how little he could do to save lives and how helpless he felt.

Following the attack, Major Braddock went on to fight bravely in some of the key battles in World War II. He fought in the Battle of Iwo Jima and remembers vividly the day the iconic flag was raised above the island. He was in the occupational forces in Japan after the devastation of the atomic bombs. But despite all the horrors he witnessed, Major Braddock did not retire from the armed services the first chance he got. On the contrary, he went on to 27 years of distinguished service in the Marine Corps.

I can't help but be humbled hearing such a story. Major Braddock is a man who fought out of duty and love of his country. He saw himself as a citizen soldier—even recalling the way his experience hunting rabbits in the fields around his house as a boy actually prepared him for Iwo Jima. He is humbled regarding his role. He says he tries not to give too much thought to it when he doesn't have to.

That same modesty is the hallmark of another story, the story of a Pearl

Harbor survivor who lives in Palm Beach County today. His name is Wayne Myrick, and he was a chief machinist's mate on the USS *Blue* at the time of the attack.

Within seconds of the first explosion, Chief Petty Officer Myrick had rushed to gather ammunition and help operate the guns aboard that destroyer. But as a chief machinist, his attention soon turned to other matters. The captain of the USS *Blue* was eager to get the ship out on open water, but the boilers beneath deck were off line.

Under intense gunfire, Chief Petty Officer Myrick and his crew members scrambled to get the boilers working and eventually managed to give the ship the maneuvering speed to move out. With his help, the USS *Blue* was one of the first vessels to make it to open water and was able to down five enemy aircraft and at least one submarine.

Chief Petty Officer Myrick recalled how important his oath was to him that day. He and every one of his shipmates took an oath when they enlisted that commanded them to follow their orders and defend their country from all enemies, and he viewed that oath as a solemn and sacred one because it was a reminder that service to one's country is about more than self. He had a simple but powerful message he wanted me to share today: Be very proud to serve your country.

Finally, I wish to share the story of CDR Hal Sullivan of Jacksonville. Commander Sullivan joined the U.S. Navy when he was 23 years old. He was on the bridge of a destroyer that Sunday morning, tasked with operating the sonar equipment and helping sweep for mines. When the first explosion rocked the harbor, he looked up to see a Japanese plane bank sharply overhead. In fact, it was so close to him, he could see the expression on the face of the pilot. He even recalled wryly that he could have thrown a potato right into the cockpit if he had had one handy.

Before he could process what was happening, gunfire swept over the deck and struck the sailor next to him in the jaw. Commander Sullivan hoisted the man up and helped him to a medic. He spoke of looking up and seeing the USS *Arizona* rolling over with its belly up in flames as flames shot out its side. He saw sailors struggling in the water.

Commander Sullivan insists that his job isn't worthy of fame and that his contribution that day was simply the execution of duty. But through that humility I can't help but see a hero—a man as selfless as he is brave, a man who put the lives of others above his own, not just that day but for decades to come. You see, Commander Hal Sullivan went on to serve in both the Atlantic and the Pacific. He didn't retire from the Navy until almost 30 years after the attack of Pearl Harbor, on the exact same week his son entered West Point.

Even now, at age 96, Hal says he would still be in the Navy if they would

let him. I am touched by that because the truth is Hal's country still needs him, maybe not on the deck of a ship, maybe not risking his life in the middle of the Pacific, but we need him all the same. It is through hearing stories such as his that our generation will find the courage to face its challenges—a courage that is uniquely American.

Pearl Harbor was not just a day of infamy; it was also a day that revealed the greatness of our ancestors. People such as Major Braddock, Chief Petty Officer Myrick, and Commander Sullivan—it is their blood that flows in the veins of this county that serves as our heritage and reveals our destiny.

I believe it is true, as Shakespeare famously wrote, that some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them. But for the "greatest generation," it was all three.

Pearl Harbor was the day that greatness was thrust upon them, but it was over the years that followed that their greatness was achieved the only way greatness can be achieved—through blood, toil, tears, and sweat.

And their toil did not stop after the war was won. The world still looked to America—to our industrial power, our political leadership, and our military might—to restore global balance and maintain order while the wounds of mankind healed.

As Pope Pius XII said following the war:

America has a genius for great and unselfish deeds. Into the hands of America God has placed the destiny of an afflicted mankind.

Well, I believe America still has that genius. I believe mankind remains afflicted and that its destiny remains largely in our hands. All around the world, those who yearn for freedom still turn their eyes towards our shores. They wonder if we see their suffering. They wonder if we hear their cries.

I am confident that our own generation will achieve greatness in this century. We will do so by remaining the world's beacon for freedom. That means preserving and extending the promise of the American dream here at home, and it means standing against evil and oppression where it rears its head around the world.

As did the "greatest generation," our men and women in uniform today fight for a greater cause than themselves. Major Braddock said that if he could tell today's troops one thing, it would be: Don't give up, do what is right and, above all else, be proud of the work you are tasked with carrying out.

I second that sentiment because our children and grandchildren will stand on the shoulders of our generation. They will live in the world we leave behind, the same way we live in the world that was left for us.

So as we marked the 73rd anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, I was grateful for all the tributes that took place throughout Florida over the

weekend. It is my prayer that America will take a moment to reflect on the meaning of that day.

Its meaning is not a relic of the past. It doesn't just belong to the "greatest generation." It belongs to all of us. It was America's solemn call to action—not for a generation but for all time—a powerful reminder of our duty to our Nation, to each other, to our children, and to an afflicted mankind.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, are we in morning business now?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is in morning business.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I could not be a stronger supporter of efforts to prevent human trafficking. But we must offer comprehensive solutions that provide meaningful and reliable resources to support these survivors.

Just this Congress, I have led the reauthorization of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act—widely recognized as this country's most important tool in combatting human trafficking. The law reasserted the United States as a global leader in fighting trafficking by strengthening tools available to prosecutors and providing services for victims, including those victims here at home.

The Leahy-Crapo Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act also passed this Congress. That bill expanded the availability of grants to support victims of human trafficking, as well as sexual assault and domestic violence.

And now I am working to enact the Runaway and Homeless Youth and Trafficking Prevention Act; S. 2646. This bill authorizes the critical resources needed to provide shelter and services for the 1.6 million youth in this country who are homeless. Many of these young people are, or are at risk of becoming, victims of human trafficking.

It is time we put our money where our mouth is. We must reauthorize these existing programs that work. These children, whether in Vermont, Minnesota, or Texas, need a place to stay and be safe. And I will not leave these priorities behind for political reasons.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MICHAEL B. MCCALL

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend of mine and a renowned educator in Kentucky, Dr. Michael B. McCall. Dr. McCall has served as the president of the Kentucky Community and Tech-

nical College System, or KCTCS, since 1998, and he recently announced his retirement from that position. It would be difficult to overstate his success at the helm of Kentucky's statewide community and technical college system or the growth by leaps and bounds that KCTCS has seen under his tenure.

KCTCS was created by the Kentucky Postsecondary Education Improvement Act of 1997, which united all of the Commonwealth's community and technical colleges under one system to serve as a gateway to postsecondary education for all Kentuckians. Dr. McCall was named as the founding president in December 1998. Since then, he has overseen 16 colleges located on more than 70 campuses across the Bluegrass State.

Under Dr. McCall's leadership, KCTCS has become the largest provider of postsecondary education in Kentucky, representing 47.1 percent of all undergraduate college students. KCTCS serves over 92,000 students, and since 1998 the KCTCS Board of Regents has ratified or approved more than 700 programs that result in certificates, diplomas, or associate degrees.

KCTCS is also the State's largest provider of workforce training, serving more than 5,300 businesses and 52,000 employees annually. It is workforce training initiatives such as these that help develop Kentucky's labor force and therefore its economy.

KCTCS has also become Kentucky's largest provider of online learning, offering more than 77 online credentials. Thanks to Dr. McCall's virtual learning initiative known as KCTCS Online, online learners can pursue higher education at any time that is convenient for them.

Other KCTCS accomplishments achieved under Dr. McCall's tenure include the establishment of the North American Racing Academy, which is the first college-affiliated horse racing academy in the United States; the Kentucky Coal Academy; the Kentucky Fire Commission; and the Kentucky Board of Emergency Medical Services. It is clear that Dr. McCall has kept the interests and demands of Kentucky's students and businesses in mind while developing these programs.

Dr. McCall has been an educator and served in community and technical colleges for more than 40 years. Throughout his career, he has been recognized for his leadership and dedication to education. He was the recipient of Phi Theta Kappa's prestigious State Community College Director Award of Distinction.

Dr. McCall also received the National Council for Continuing Education and Training's National Leadership Award in 2005. In the same year the National Institute for Staff and Organizational Development honored him with their International Leadership Award. In 2004 Kentucky Monthly Magazine named him the "Kentuckian of the Year." Dr. McCall also served as board chair of the American Association of

Community Colleges, completing his tenure in 2006.

When KCTCS was first established, it set ambitious goals for improving the level of college attainment for Kentuckians. Thanks to Dr. McCall, KCTCS has met those goals.

Under the leadership of Dr. Michael B. McCall, KCTCS has become a remarkable community and technical college system in the United States, and it will reach even higher in the future. I ask my Senate colleagues to join me in congratulating Dr. McCall and wishing him well upon his retirement. He has certainly proved to be a great educator and a great friend to the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

USDA PILOT PROJECT FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF UNPROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, for several years I have envisioned a way to give schools affordable and sustainable access to locally grown foods—a system that would benefit schools, children, and farmers alike. To make this a reality, I introduced the Pilot Project for the Procurement of Unprocessed Fruits and Vegetables as an amendment to the 2014 farm bill. I was very encouraged that the final bill included this pilot project and optimistic that my home State of Oregon could help lead the way—as it often does—by hosting one of the eight programs. That is why I am so pleased to say today Oregon was chosen to participate in the pilot project. This is a win for communities and school districts across Oregon who can now offer meals made with the locally grown produce we are famous for, everything from apples to zucchini, blueberries to tomatoes and everything in between.

This is a win for the local farmers who will gain new customers to buy their fruits and vegetables, and this is a win for the school children who will grow up knowing what fresh produce really tastes like.

This innovative and exciting project establishes a competitive pilot program with up to eight demonstration projects, each representing a different region of the country. These demonstration projects will help schools source healthy, local fruits and vegetables for the breakfasts, lunches, or snacks served to students. It is more important today than ever to ensure America's children have fresh, healthy eating options when they are increasingly exposed to unhealthy, processed foods. The partnerships that the pilot projects will surely grow will put money in the pockets of local farmers while also ensuring that our school kids are eating healthily. I look forward to seeing these projects grow and contribute to the healthy lives of our Nation's young men and women.